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WHOLE No. 2445.

BANANAS IN DEMAND

How Hawaii Might Gain Coast Market.

That bananas raised on the peninsula between the Americas are brought six thousand miles to be offered for sale in the local markets, raises questions which are full of interest in the minds of those who have been connected with the trade in the past. Especially is this the case with D. G. Camarinos, who while in the fruit commission business in San Francisco many years ago, began the introduction into the Coast markets of the same goods which now find their way here. Speaking of the conditions which seem to permit this shipment and at least give the bananas of the South free entry into Coast cities, Mr. Camarinos said yesterday:

"The so-called New Orleans bananas which have been offered for sale recently here are in fact from Nicaragua. The greatest shipping point in the world for bananas is Bluefields. From that city and Port Limon steamers built for the trade alone, run almost daily to New Orleans and Mobile, carrying their tens of thousands of bunches of bananas. The trade has become an immense one, owing to the fact that the bananas which are brought to America by that route are distributed all over the country. The best ones secure their market in the East, the middle west taking what can be sent to them.

"When I began to ship bananas from New Orleans to San Francisco and to distribute them from that point along the Coast, they made an impression on the trade at once, owing to the fact principally that they are a hardy fruit and stand shipping where the delicate Chinese banana, so-called, which is raised here, cannot stand the long journey. I have been interested in the growing of bananas here and would like to see some plans made for the development of a trade which would be of the utmost advantage to the Territory.

"As a prerequisite I should say that it is necessary that there be brought here the plants of the Central American banana. This is a larger fruit and one with a thicker skin. Where it is necessary that the local product must be wrapped in leaves to insure its keeping along the road, the Southern banana may be shipped without covering, and it will not bruise and blacken. This means too that the fruit will keep for a long time. The fact that the bananas which come here have travelled four or five days in the steamer which took them from Bluefields, then as long or longer in the trains from New Orleans to San Francisco, and a week more to reach here, is proof of their lasting qualities. If such banana plants are brought here the result would be that the local fruit could be shipped for just as long distances.

"The Pacific Coast is now consuming from 400,000 to 500,000 bunches of bananas a year. All of this trade might well belong to Hawaii if it was developed with care. In fact with a good shipping banana like that of which I have been speaking, there should be no trouble in getting into the markets of the West as far perhaps as Denver. The result would be extremely profitable in my opinion. There should be first the plants secured, then the market should be organized so that there would be no chance of losing it. I have figured that the Southern banana would produce from 600 to 1000 bunches of bananas to the acre. If the price of these was put at forty cents a bunch, the profit to the grower would be excellent. The freight to San Francisco would be another forty cents and twenty cents might be added for commissions and other expenses. This would mean bananas in the San Francisco market at \$1.00 a bunch. At that price the consumption would be greatly increased and the market would be sure.

"The price of the bananas which are now consumed in the Coast market is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bunch, and you can see that with rates so much less there would be a great increase in the demand for the fruit. The freight alone on the Bluefields bananas is fifty-five cents from New Orleans to San Francisco, and there could be no competition. This trade would offer great advantages to the small farmer, who might easily grow large quantities of the bananas and with increased freight facilities there would be no reason to fear that the bananas would not arrive at the market in good shape. The first thing is the hardy fruit, then sufficient acreage to insure good crops and the market is waiting for the goods."

TERRITORY WILL HAVE A BALANCE

The territorial government will have a balance in the treasury of \$171,900 at the end of the biennial period according to figures submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council by Treasurer Kepolaki. An allowance was made to the Public Works Department of \$175,000 for the work of the next three months; the Board of Education was allowed \$30,000 and the Land Commissioner \$5,000. The balance of \$171,900 will be added from an expenditure of \$50,000 for the legislature, as provided for in the estimates.

BRITISH AND GERMANS CAPTURE AND SINK CASTRO'S WARSHIPS

LATER BULLETINS TO ADVERTISER

Allies Land to Effect the
Capture of President
Castro.

(Associated Press Special.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Central News says it is reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon that the allies have landed bluejackets at La Guayra for the purpose of effecting the capture of President Castro and that fighting is going on in the street. The foreign office has no information to this effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Minister Bowen at Caracas in a cablegram to the State Department today, confirms the press reports that all the German and British prisoners have been released.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 11.—General Ferr, Minister of War, has arrived here with 2,000 troops. Eight hundred men under President Castro's brother are expected here at 10 o'clock.

Only the British cruiser Indefatigable is now here. All the other warships have left La Guayra.

Minister Haggard and Minister Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, it was learned here today, left here last night. The former was on board the Retribution and the latter on the Vineta, which sailed for Trinidad.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Foreign Office at 1 o'clock this afternoon was still without official news from Venezuela. The officials were glad to hear of the release of the British subjects, but were unable to express any opinions on the press dispatches except to say that they presumed they were correct. In connection with the reported seizure of the Venezuelan customs, the Foreign Office officials say that arrangements for that step have not been completed. Before any general seizure could occur, Germany, Great Britain and other nations would have to come to an agreement for a pro-rata division and adjustment of their respective claims, similar to that arrived at by the allies in China, except that the La Guayra custom house may possibly have been seized as a purely military measure. Though the seizure of the custom house will take place eventually, it is pointed out that while hostilities are in progress the customs as a fiscal institution are practically valueless.

In the House of Commons today Under Foreign Secretary Crapborne confirmed the reports of the capture of three Venezuelan vessels at La Guayra and the disablement of a fourth vessel without resistance and also confirmed the capture of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port of Spain, Trinidad. Two of the prizes, he added, were sunk.

The Under Secretary also said that the release of the British subjects arrested at Caracas had been demanded, but up to that time the government had not been informed that the demand had been complied with. The government has no official information of the reported arrest of the British consul at Caracas. The latest information received was that he left La Guayra yesterday evening. The British subjects arrested had not been harmed.

THE NEWS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The German Foreign Office officials are much pleased at Minister Bowen's energetic action at Caracas, resulting in the release of most of the Germans imprisoned there, and by his efforts to obtain the liberation of others. Full advice on the subject have been received from Washington. The direct dispatches received from Venezuela by the Foreign Office here say that Venezuela's naval vessels have not yet been seized, that only her revenue cutters were captured, but that the seizure of the former is expected immediately.

All the newspapers here with the exception of the Socialist Vorwaerts are in sympathy with the government's action toward Venezuela. The morning papers contain many humorous references to what they term President Castro's magnificent manifesto cabled to the representatives of Venezuela in Paris and made public last night.

The Vorwaerts, which never loses an opportunity to assail what it considers to be "political shams," says it thinks the formidable ultimatums of the two powers and the naval demonstration are governmental bluster, a fine piece of pretension and international nonsense, suggested, however, for the promotion of certain financial aims. The paper adds:

"So far as Germany is concerned, the action taken is likely to do more harm than good, since \$150,000,000 of German capital is invested in Venezuela. The

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, dated December 9, says: "The combined British and German fleet to-day (Tuesday) seized the Venezuelan fleet, composed of four war ships, in the harbor of La Guayra."

It is reported also that an ultimatum will be delivered to-morrow (Wednesday) asking for an answer and a compliance with the demand of the British and German Ministers.

CARACAS, December 9.—All German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested today.

HOW THE CAPTURES WERE MADE.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 10.—Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet yesterday. They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels and ordered them to surrender, and, without a shot being fired, the British and German forces seized the vessels in the name of the German Emperor and the King of England. Two of the vessels, which were undergoing repairs, were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor during these proceedings with her decks cleared for action. The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor, and at 3 o'clock this morning the General Crespo, Tulmo and Margarita were sunk.

The Ossun was the only vessel spared, in view of the protest made by the French Charge d'Affaires, H. Quexreux, who notified the Commodore of the allied fleet that the Ossun is the property of a Frenchman.

At 10 o'clock last evening 130 German sailors were landed and proceeded to Cardonel, a suburb of La Guayra, in which is situated the residence of German Consul Lentz, whom, with his family, they escorted back to La Guayra and placed on board the warship Vineta. On their way back to this port the German sailors met a party of Venezuelan soldiers, but no collision took place. At 5 o'clock this morning a landing party of thirty British seamen went to the British Consulate and conducted the British Consul, R. Shanck, and his family on board the Retribution. The German and British residents at La Guayra have all been arrested with the exception of Messrs. Fieldwick, Prince and Lepage, the English directors of the harbor corporation, who barricaded themselves in their houses. Fieldwick, Prince and Lepage were rescued by the forces of the allied powers, and have been taken on board the Retribution.

The Englishmen's houses were surrounded by Venezuelan policemen, but when a party of 320 sailors was landed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and marched to their relief the policemen made no resistance, and the inmates were conducted to the Retribution without trouble. The British and German war ships, however, in the meantime had cleared for action.

No one here can explain the action of the allied powers in taking action without giving Venezuela time to reply to their note. The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The German cruiser Panther left this morning in the direction of Carupano, and the German cruiser Falke has sailed for Puerto Cabello on a search for the remainder of the Venezuelan fleet. It is believed that the cruiser Indefatigable is on her way to the Venezuelan seaport of Guanta, the port of Barcelona, where the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador is now lying.

Troops are expected here from Caracas, as the Government is credited with the intention of repulsing any landing by the allied forces.

All the stores and banks here are closed. Great excitement prevails, as the population fears that the town may be shelled or other action taken by the Anglo-German vessels tonight.

ANOTHER VESSEL SEIZED.

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Charybdis seized the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar in this harbor last night. She landed the Bolivar's officers here, while the British sloop Alert took the crew of the captured gunboat to the port of La Guayra, situated on the Venezuelan coast opposite to the island of Trinidad. The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail has sailed with instructions to capture the Venezuelan war vessel now engaged in blockading the mouth of the Orinoco.

The entire coast of Venezuela from the Orinoco river to La Guayra will be blockaded from today by British war vessels, while the Venezuelan coast from La Guayra to the Colombian frontier will be blockaded by German vessels.

United States must feel secret satisfaction at seeing Germany ruin its dominating position in Venezuelan commerce and finance, and must hope to supplant German by American financial influences.

PREPARING TO RESIST.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Guanta, the port of Barcelona, where she is believed to have been in search of the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador.

The German cruiser Vineta and the British cruiser Retribution left here at 8 o'clock this evening. It is supposed they have on board Venezuela's answer to the demand of the foreign powers, which arrived from Caracas on a special train at 2 o'clock.

The German charge d'affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, and British Minister Haggard, and the personnel of the British Legation, are still on board the warships.

What is termed an inopportune demonstration and the strange method resorted to in the remittance to the Venezuelan Foreign Minister of the demands of Great Britain and Germany are freely criticized here.

The government has sent 2000 men and eighteen guns from Caracas, to reinforce the garrison at La Guayra. These troops are camping tonight at Cuacacuti, distant one hour from La Guayra. All day and all night ammunition has been carried to Port Lavigia, which crowns the harbor and preparations are being made to resist the foreign forces.

MOB ATTACKS THE GERMAN LEGATION

The Arrest of German and
English Residents of
Caracas.

WILLEMSTAD (Curacao), Dec. 10.—There was a great patriotic demonstration in Caracas at 8 o'clock last night when the news arrived that the British and German war ships had seized the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guayra. Crowds quickly gathered and paraded the streets and squares of the capital, displaying banners and singing patriotic songs. Violent speeches were delivered at various points.

The populace marched to the palace of President Castro, who addressed them. The mob then moved on to the German Legation shouting, "Death to the Germans!" The windows were shattered with stones and attempts were made to force the doors, but the latter resisted these efforts, and Mme. Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the wife of the German Charge d'Affaires, who has been ill in bed for the past two months and therefore could not leave Caracas, was thus saved from violence. The crowd then marched to the German Consulate and the residence of Dr. Koehler, again stoning the windows and attempting to force an entrance. The police made no effort to stop the demonstration.

The excitement was still intense when at 10 o'clock at night the Government ordered the arrest of all the German and English residents. One hour later 205 persons prominent in social and commercial life were crowded together in the police station. All the British residents were arrested except Albert Cherry of the Venezuela-British Central Railway and Mr. Wallace, manager of the telephone company, who escaped to a place of safety.

Ninety-seven German residents were arrested, among them the German Consul, Valentine Blohm, and Herr Knoop, manager of the German Central Railroad. Herr Simmross, chancellor of the German Legation, was met by the police near Bolivar square and was arrested.

Amid cries of "Death to the Germans!" and "Down with the foreigners!" the mob directed its way to the German residential quarter and gathered outside the Hotel Klindt and the German Club, uttering insults.

On learning these incidents, United States Minister Bowen and Secretary W. W. Russell went at once to see President Castro, and, after a long conference, succeeded in obtaining the release of Dr. Koehler, Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi's physician, and Consul Valentine Blohm. Minister Bowen obtained the official authorization of the Venezuelan Government to represent British and German interests during the trouble.

OTHER END OF MACKAY CABLE

The Silvertown Was Expected
to Leave Port Last
Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 11.—The cable officials expect to begin paying off the shore end tomorrow, but will hardly get started on the voyage before Saturday. Professor A. G. McAuley, in charge of the weather bureau and prognosticator of the Coast weather supply, who was a guest yesterday, arranged with Chief Electrician Benist and others in charge to have messages sent him daily until Honolulu is reached, advising him of the weather the ship is passing through and general meteorological conditions.

A reception to Clarence H. Mackay, George C. Ward, William H. Baker and Edgar C. Bradley as officials of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, will be held at the American room of the Palace Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mayor Schmitz will speak for the city, Governor Gage for the state, F. H. Wheeler for the commercial organizations, Irving M. Scott for the manufacturing interests and John McNaughton for "The Value of the Cable to the Newspaper." An orchestra will furnish music, and a committee composed of A. A. Watkins, George W. McNear and George A. Newhall will escort the guests of honor from their rooms to the reception room at 2:45 o'clock.

Governor-elect Pardee, Mayor Barstow of Oakland, presidents of the universities, foreign consuls, Collector

(Continued on Page 4)

CHINESE CANNOT COME

The Senate Defeats the Plans of Burton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Burton of Kansas was roughly handled in the Senate today, when he tried to railroad through an amendment to the immigration bill, admitting Chinese agricultural laborers into Hawaii. Senators Bailey, Hoar, Mitchell, Bacon and Tillman kept Burton busy for an hour, at the end of which time Chairman Penrose of the Immigration Committee gave the amendment its quietus by moving that it be tabled, which was done. Burton's only ally was Senator Foraker, who, as chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, has been informed of the hard times prevalent in Hawaii and who was ready to advocate the amendment if endorsed by the sub-committee of Senators that visited the islands last fall. But Mitchell, chairman of the sub-committee, stated positively that the committee was not agreed on the subject and that he personally opposed it.

Burton's amendment provided that the Chinese might be admitted for agricultural labor in sufficient numbers to supply the demand, and that they should be permitted to enter for the sole purpose of doing agricultural work; that the corporations in whose service the Chinese were engaged should first give a bond for their deportation to China in case they deserted the labor for which they were engaged.

It did not take long for the Senators on both sides to flay Burton. His amendment was shown to be inconsistent with the contract labor and Chinese exclusion laws. Hoar wanted to know if Burton favored taking a man by the nape of the neck and throwing him out of the country, whenever he refused to do certain work. Bailey suggested that "slave days" were over. Bacon said the Chinese, under the amendment, would be bondmen and slaves. Perkins said the kernel of the whole matter was that the sugar planters wanted cheap Asiatic labor at the expense of the American farmers growing sugar and employing white labor. Mitchell pointed out that the bulk of the Asiatics in Hawaii were not on the plantations at all, but in competition with whites and natives in skilled labor. Bailey said the amendment required the Chinese to stick to the lowest mental labor, with the pain of deportation if they looked to higher things. Tillman pitchforked in a few sarcastic comments on the amendment.

DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

The amendment opened a discussion of the Chinese question. Burton declared that the Hawaiians cannot make money because the Japanese have raised the price of labor higher than the traffic will bear, and he added that they are not as good citizens as the Chinese. Tillman remarked that there may be other parts of the United States that might want labor, and he did not see "why we should discriminate in favor of a few corporation pets who own sugar plantations in Hawaii."

Foraker of Ohio, differed with him, and insisted that it was intended to benefit all the people of Hawaii.

Burton said the Porto Ricans taken to Hawaii proved failures, but the Portuguese had done very well. White men would not work in the sun in the Hawaiian climate. He thought the Chinese should be allowed to go to Hawaii for agricultural purposes only. He added that he thought such immigrants should be placed under bonds, and in response to Bacon said he did not consider that such conditions would render the Chinese a slave.

Hoar asked Burton whether he would favor the admission of Chinese to do agricultural labor in the United States. The reply was in the negative.

"Then," said Hoar, "are you doing to Hawaii as you would do to the United States?"

"Yes," was the reply. "The white man will labor in the mainland, while he will not in Hawaii."

Bailey of Texas made objections to the proposition to invite Chinese to come to Hawaii and then to deport them when they become skilled laborers.

Burton replied that this view was inspired by the political opinions of the Texas senator. It could not be shown that the fortunes of the Chinese would be rendered worse by the change. The contrary, he would be benefited. He would not be bound to come and could remain in his own country if he so desired. In conclusion, Burton made a plea for the consideration of the amendment at the hands of the Committee on Immigration, but Penrose, speaking for the committee, declined to do so, as he said, the amendment was premature and also was not germane. He moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed, without division.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Immigration Bill Shuts Out Japs.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The immigration bill, which was brought up in the Senate last Wednesday and only briefly discussed, has provoked a lively fight, which has not yet appeared under the surface but which is of vital importance to several interests all the way across the country from Maine and New England to Hawaii. The bill, as it passed the House last winter, providing for a modification of the immigration laws, was loaded down with a little amendment, providing for an educational test, by which all immigrants coming into this country must be able to read at least twenty words of the Constitution of the United States in their own language in type, known as double small pic.

As there is no such kind of type in the Japanese language, the House bill, should it become law in that form, would shut out the Japanese and also the Russians. The entrance of Japanese laborers into states on the Pacific coast would be stopped, although Japanese are immensely popular as laborers in those parts. It would also shut out the entrance of Japanese into Hawaii. The clause, which has proved so objectionable, was a part of an amendment which Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has kept before Congress for some years, although he took no especial pains to perfect it because there seemed no immediate prospect of the matter coming up for consideration. It was tacked upon the Shattuck immigration bill in the House on motion of Mr. Underwood, of Alabama.

Mr. William Haywood, of Honolulu, has been at work industriously for the last week, seeking to overcome that objectionable part of the bill, as far as it pertains to Hawaii. The friends of Hawaii in the Senate have been helping him. The large steamship companies on the Atlantic have hurried their officials to Washington to aid in making the protest. The Russian Embassy and the Japanese legation have also been awake to the situation. An amendment to meet that situation has been prepared by the attorney of the Japanese legation and introduced by Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, providing that the words from the Constitution to be used in the educational test may be printed also "in correspondingly distinct type or characters in the case of languages which cannot be printed in Roman type."

There will be hearing within a few days before the immigration committee of the Senate, at which Mr. Haywood and others will appear, to protest against the objectionable features of the bill. It may come to the point where the opposition in the Senate will strive to load the bill down with objectionable amendments for the purpose of killing it and of preventing it from becoming a law at this session of Congress. Hawaii is not particularly interested in the paragraph, enacted by the House, to allow immigrants from Canada, Mexico, and Cuba to come in without the educational test but Mr. Haywood is working in common with the railroad and steamship agents of the Atlantic seaboard to prevent the adoption of that clause in the Senate. The clause was put in by the House largely to help carry the bill through the Senate. It is of special interest to New England, beginning with Maine and extending through nearly all the New England states, because it permits the French Canadians to enter the United States, either by wagon conveyance or by the railroads, work for a few months, as they may be needed, and then hasten back to their homes. The provision for Mexico permits the cattle-men to import the grazers from across the border to help in caring for the stock, as they may be needed.

The bill is the unfinished business of the Senate at present but the opposition is fighting for delay and the opposition has so many powerful corporations with them that the effort will probably be successful.

HAYWOOD'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Haywood has prepared the following amendment, which will be introduced in the Senate and pressed for incorporation in the immigration bill, if it is deemed advisable to do so by the friends of Hawaii in the Senate:

Insert at the end of Section 3 the following:

"And provided further that nothing contained in this section shall be understood to apply to the Territory of Hawaii and that whenever it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury that the number of agricultural laborers is insufficient for the proper agricultural development of the Territory, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall authorize and allow the admission to the Territory of Hawaii of a number of Chinese laborers sufficient in his judgment to supply the demands for such labor under regulations to be issued by him and under the following conditions to wit:

"That the said Chinese agricultural laborers shall be permitted to enter the Territory of Hawaii for the sole

HE WILL INVESTIGATE OUR LABOR CONDITIONS

T. Thomas Fortune to Report on Chinese in Hawaii and Philippines to the Treasury Department.

T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, than whom perhaps no negro publicist and orator is better known in the United States, arrived in the Doric from San Francisco last evening. He will stay here until the arrival of the Peking when he will take up his journey to Manila. Mr. Fortune bears a commission from the Secretary of the Treasury under which he will make an investigation of the labor conditions in the islands, which will be as well the basis for a book as for his report.

"I come with an open mind upon the subject," said Mr. Fortune last evening, "and shall look into the matters as thoroughly as my time will permit. I shall stay in the Philippines perhaps two months. From the discussions which were going on when I left I am led to believe that there will be no change in the restriction laws which will favor Hawaii over the mainland. The strength of the labor unions was never greater. This was shown in the debates over the immigration bill which had in it all the recommendations of Commissioner Sargent, and these are very sweeping. In my opinion if there is any change it will be in the direction of applying some form of restriction against Japanese, perhaps along lines in consonance with the qualifications which may be demanded in connection with immigrants from all other lands. The educational qualification is likely to be imposed and this will materially reduce the incoming laborers."

"My fight for more than a score of years against race distinctions caused me to take issue with Prof. Jenks over his recommendations that Chinese be permitted to enter the Philippines, and this perhaps was the cause of my selection for the mission upon which I have now entered. I made the point that there should be no distinction on purely race grounds, and I am now going to study the questions which have been raised."

purpose of performing agricultural labor and shall not be allowed to go from said Territory of Hawaii to any other part of the territory of the United States; that the persons or corporations in whose employment said Chinese laborers are engaged, shall first give a good and sufficient bond to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the necessary expenses of the said Chinese laborers' transportation to China, in case such laborer or laborers desert the labor for which they have been permitted to come to said Territory."

The objection to be argued against the provision as to Canadian and Mexican immigrants is that it violates the most favored nation clause. Some of the State Department officials have been sounded by Mr. Haywood, who received encouragement to fight the Canadian clause because of that question as to international complications. It is the determination to knock out that provision if possible, for one reason, that it will deprive the bill of some of its support in the Senate and make its defeat all the easier.

DITCH BILL AND FIRE CLAIMS.

The different gentlemen, interested in the Hawaiian ditch bills, are now all in Washington, Mr. A. C. Gehl being one of the last to arrive. He will renew the fight along the lines he pursued at the last session of Congress. The committee of Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton are at work on their report and it is probable that a part of the report will be given out next week. It is now the plan to make known the recommendations regarding the fire claims and in regard to the Hawaiian ditch bill first, as those two subjects are likely to be before Congress first for consideration.

Mr. Haywood has been congratulated extensively here on his success in having the President incorporate in the annual message a paragraph recommending favorable consideration of the fire claims. I told in a previous letter how Mr. Haywood inaugurated that by seeing Secretary of State Hay. It is believed that Mr. Haywood has now made the proposed legislation on the fire claims comparatively easy as the measure now has some parliamentary status, which Congress is bound to recognize. The matter will be referred to a proper committee and foundation laid for a special rule, if need be, to consider the matter in the House.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

REFINED SUGAR ON THE JUMP

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—Another big advance in the price of sugar yesterday made a total increase to the consumer of the refined product of 80 cents on the hundred pounds within a fortnight. Two weeks ago the rise of 20 cents a hundred was announced by the jobbers, and on December 4 the commodity jumped 40 cents without warning. Yesterday's advance of 20 cents bids fair to lead the way for further rises, as the San Francisco price on raw sugar is still a point below that ruling in New York.

Warning of the impending advance was received yesterday by Edward Pollitz from Logan & Bryan in a dispatch which prophesied 5-cent sugar in the immediate future. The prophecy was more than realized before night-fall, as many sales were recorded at 5 1/2, with prospect of still higher rates to follow. As the price stands now it means an additional expenditure for the saccharine necessity of about

"Even in the West there is the same demand for field labor which is felt here, but the politicians cannot turn in the face of the sentiment of the labor men as expressed in their stand. This was seen in Congress and I believe the success of the coal strike, in the recognition which was secured by the miners, will strengthen the force of their influence. The feeling seems to be that there must be no letting down of the bars raised against a labor element which can live more cheaply than the American workman, and judging from the signs of the times the fight will be along lines which will maintain the integrity of the laws rather than any loosening of their restrictions."

"The discontent among the negro laborers of the South was never greater. The recent constitutional amendments have caused much of this and the results have been most extraordinary. In three states, having six senators and twenty-one members of the House, there were cast only 100,000 votes while in the district which elected W. R. Hearst in New York there were 48,000 votes cast."

"I believe that from 20,000 to 300,000 negro laborers, not the vicious from the slums, but men who are workers all the time, could be secured to work in the fields of Hawaii and the Philippines and that they would prove the best kind of labor. The sugar industry of Cuba was built up by black labor as was St. Thomas, while other labor tried in the United States, as the Italians brought into Louisiana, was a failure."

"I shall make complete inquiry and have no fixed opinion on the subject of the conditions of labor here, but come to learn."

Mr. Fortune is editor of the N. Y. Age, president of the National Afro-American Council, of the Negro Business League, and is a co-worker of Booker T. Washington.

JAPS AVERSE TO BARRETT

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, called on Secretary Hay at the State Department today and asked many interesting questions about John Barrett, whom it was officially announced would be appointed minister to Japan.

Minister Takahira was the soul of politeness. His questions, nevertheless, regarding Barrett's age, diplomatic experience, prominence in American politics etc., were such as to convey to Secretary Hay in the most delicate manner imaginable that Japan would much prefer the appointment of some other man. Minister Takahira did not go to the extent of making a protest and gave Secretary Hay to understand that if Barrett were appointed his government would make no objection. But the hint was sufficient.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—At the State Department it is stated that Minister Takahira of Japan was expressly asked if his government would object to John Barrett if he were appointed Minister, and that Takahira replied that the Government would receive Barrett cordially. If Barrett accepts the appointment it is practically certain that the President will stick to his original purpose and appoint him. Senator Bard said tonight he would see the President in the interest of Dr. Rowell of Fresno. If Barrett is not appointed.

To Pay Hawaiian Claims.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Deleazate Wilcox of Hawaii introduced a bill in the House today to pay the judgments rendered by the Hawaiian Legislature for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague.

Pillsbury to Retire.

When the steamship City of Peking arrives at San Francisco from the Orient, Captain Pillsbury will retire from the service of the Pacific Mail Company and will take the position of marine surveyor for the National Underwriters.

The City of Peking.

The Pacific Mail liner City of Peking left Yokohama for San Francisco on Dec. 7th.

DRAGGED TO DEATH

A Portuguese Boy Killed by Horse.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Horribly mangled, and bleeding from a dozen wounds, Antonio Vasconcellos the 11-year-old son of Vasconcellos, the Kinau street baker, came to a violent death under the hoofs of his father's horse yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock in the vicinity of Wright's carriage shops. The boy met his death almost instantaneously, as deep wounds were made by the horse's hoofs from the top of his head to his toes.

Young Vasconcellos took the horse to Nunez' blacksmith shop on South street to be shod. When the work was finished, the boy started to lead him home, going up South street into King. A rope was fastened about the animal's neck, and the other end the boy had foolishly tied about his waist. Between the knot at the waist and that at the horse's neck there was only three feet of loose rope. A Rapid Transit car, with Motorman Nicholson at the brake, came along and the horse suddenly shied. The boy lost his footing and an instant later the animal had started on a wild dash along King street, turning into South street. The weight of the boy's body held the horse's head down. The body dangled between the horse's hoofs, striking the ground occasionally, but more often receiving the impact of the hoofs, upon which were brand new shoes. Only one cry escaped from the unfortunate boy's lips, and that was when the horse's hoofs first struck his body.

Workmen in Wright's shop heard the cry and saw the horse dash by the King street entrance. Others ran out into South street, down which the horse turned. They managed to head the animal off and ran it into the shop. Mr. Wright cut the rope and released the mangled body, and then called for the police. The body was sent to the morgue, where a coroner's jury impaled by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth viewed the remains. A close examination showed that the skull was fractured, the face was torn and blackened, and one of the legs was horribly lacerated. Around the waist, the flesh had been burned by the movement of the rope. The jury met last evening at 8 o'clock and brought in a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF THOS. B. REED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Thomas Brackett Reed, former speaker of the House of Representatives and for many years prominent in public life, died here tonight at 12:10 o'clock in his apartments in the Arlington Hotel. The immediate cause of death was uraemia.

A change for the worse was noted in Mr. Reed's condition early this morning. At 9:30 o'clock he was given a subcutaneous saline transfusion, in order to stimulate his kidneys, which were failing to perform their proper functions. At 5 o'clock this afternoon a saline solution was again administered, about three quarts of fluid being used. The heart became weaker and weaker, but the patient retained consciousness until 11 o'clock tonight, when a complete coma came on. He passed away without pain.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is unequalled for bad colds. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BE A MAN!



Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.

Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. But Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST., San Francisco, Cal.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	175.	"	135.
"	200.	"	160.
"	250.	"	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Haywood on Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate Committee on Immigration today gave a hearing to parties interested in the bill to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States. Those present were L. F. Payson, representing the Southern Pacific Company; S. C. Nelle and William Haywood of

Order Your

Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Kamel,
Strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

Washington, D. C., representing the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce; Goodwin Brown and Dr. A. B. Richardson of the New York State Lunacy Commission; S. J. Barrows of New York, Commissioner of Immigration Sargent and Commissioner of Immigration Williams, stationed at New York.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, new, 15c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always 25c. at 10c., only 10c.
White enameled cream jugs, 25c.
Best quality ice pails, choice, 25c.
Scotch glass drinking cups, 10c.
White enameled dust pans, 25c.
Very strong, will last for years, choice, 10c.
Gray enameled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each, 10c.
Plated knives and forks, 15c. dozen each in lined box, choice, 10c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 15c. dozen, now 10c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz., 10c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart, 10c.
2 quarts, 15c.
4 quarts, 25c.
6 quarts, 35c.

SOME OF
THE LOTS
ARE SMALL,
BUT WILL BE
REPLACED
BY OTHERS
AS SOON AS
SOLD.

White enameled tea pots, should be 25c. Special sale price, 10c.
White enameled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, 40c.
Tubed cake pans, gray enameled, always 25c. and 30c., each, choice, any size, 10c.
Carving knives and forks, best steel, stag handles, cheap at \$2.50 per set, now per set, 1.50.
Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set, 75c.
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c.
White enameled scoops from 40c. to 25c.
Gray enameled candlesticks, only, 10c.
Gray enameled 6" cruet, 10c.
Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt., 10c.
2 qts., 15c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 20c.; 5 qts., 25c.
Tin covered buckets, 4 qt., 15c.; 1 qt., 10c.; 2 qts., 10c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 20c.; 5 qts., 25c.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

OUR PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Mr. S. Colquhoun's new book on the Mastery of the Pacific has a chapter on the American attempt, in the Far East, to carry a part of the white man's burden, which will be read with keen interest both in Great Britain and America. The author insists, as we are glad to see, that "no such problem has ever presented itself to Great Britain or any other colonizing power as that which confronts the United States in the Philippines." He points out that the essential requirement is to fit the Filipino character for the administration of American democracy. This involves either the regeneration of a race, or the forced adaptation of a political system to absolutely repugnant conditions. As studied by Mr. Colquhoun, the Filipino lacks certain civic essentials without which a state cannot stand. Thus, he has no public spirit in the wide sense. The peasant will follow a personal leader, but not from patriotism. Brave and reckless when properly led, bright and hospitable in his private relations, he lacks the spirit that welds together a people into homogeneity. Individually and collectively his characteristic is "untrustworthiness, added to the power of deceiving the most vigilant." "He is a half-civilized, clever, irresponsible child, who has warped ideas of right and wrong; he is never honest, as we count that virtue; never truthful, and never industrious or persevering." "The Malay is the laziest of Orientals, and the Filipino is not the least lazy of Malays." Mr. Foreman, the highest authority, declares: "The best of the natives neither appreciate, are grateful for, nor seem to understand a spontaneous gift."

Mr. Colquhoun does not concede his distrust of efforts "to thrust the results of centuries of struggle and progress (as found in America) ready-made upon the half-fledged Filipino." "If the little brown brother were altogether simple and amenable, the danger would be less, though still considerable." "If unnaturally stimulated, he may grow up into a Frankenstein." He frankly insists that the introduction of modern education to overcome at one stroke for the next generation the evil tendencies of the Filipino, half hereditary and half following misgovernment, will be futile because, beautiful as is the theory, "it involves an entire subversion of the laws of nature" for the education which creates character "cannot be crammed in a few years." He foresees there will be let loose "a mass of half-educated, conceited natives . . . who will turn their attention to promulgation of sedition or equally undesirable practices," and cites India in illustration. He by no means deprecates education, but looks with favor upon efforts in that direction, provided too much reliance is not placed upon it; and he urges, as a sine qua non, that the civil service should be pure, firm, and intelligent from top to bottom. Inasmuch as a system of quasi-independence, which he does not approve, has been instituted, his final advice, as one "who has seen a good deal of government, in Oriental countries, is to interfere as little as possible with the customs, prejudices, and religion of the Filipinos, and to keep a tight hold." That America may relinquish the islands does not seem to occur to him as possible.

The gist of the advice is not to try and make Americans of the Filipinos, who "are not built that way," but to let them remain Filipinos under the strong hand of American sovereignty. This means, of course, the colonial system and although that is somewhat adverse to our national traditions it is better than to vitiate our Anglo-Saxon life currents with a vast infusion of Malaysian blood. We have all the mixtures now that we can stand.

COMPETITIVE BANANAS.

There is danger, it is said, of New Orleans cutting deeply into the banana trade of Hawaii in the San Francisco market. From a sample of the southern banana sent to a Honolulu dealer, it appears that the New Orleans fruit is handling an excellent fruit. The banana shown here is large, fine of grain and as sweet as such fruit ought to be. It is not more attractive than the best island product, but compared with the general run of Hawaiian bananas sold on the coast, it is a dangerous competitor.

There is some reason to think that much of our export fruit reaches San Francisco in an immature stage of growth. A banana bunch plucked when the fruit is two-thirds grown will ripen, and is eatable, but it is not what it would have been if left a couple of weeks longer or even a month longer to mature. Probably one of the results of sharp competition will be to make our banana shippers more careful of the fruit they send, and it may also have the effect of improving the quality and variety of bananas grown. Somebody might make a hit in San Francisco by supplying the red banana and the finer grades of plantains. There are in India and Malaysia, various bananas which are said to be superior to ours, and plants of these the official agriculturists here would do well to import and distribute.

A European scientist denies that we see the stars. He claims that we are only able to detect the brilliant points of the rays sent by the actual stars into our atmosphere. What lies beyond is beyond the reach even of the imagination. If this is true communication with Mars will have to wait awhile.

ILLICIT LIQUOR SELLING.

The fact that there are over 200 unlicensed dramshops in Hawaii does not necessarily reflect upon the police. These illicit places have grown up under a sense of security imparted by judges who declared first, that they would not accept the testimony of informers and second that raids without warrants would be adjudged illegal and that people, whose rights were thus violated, could lawfully resist arrest by force. Taken together with the settled policy of one judge to release all offenders on technicalities whom the Attorney General might prosecute, the encouragement for men to go into the unlicensed traffic in liquor has been very strong. As a result, of the 439 wholesale and retail liquor stores in Hawaii, all but 153 are doing an unlawful business.

The abuse grew up in Honolulu—where most of the moonshiners are located—when the second circuit bench was wholly run on the Success to Crime principle. But time has somewhat changed conditions. Only one-third of the court is now unresponsive to a decent public opinion, leaving two-thirds of it in the hands of good men. So far, the new judges have shown a desire to punish offenders against the law and those who have gone to them with technical excuses have fared poorly. On these accounts it would seem to be well for the police to resume their raids. All they need to do is to work during the terms when honest judges are on the bench and lay off when Success to Crime is the motto of the court. There will be time enough and opportunity enough to bring the great majority of the offenders to book for the most of them are selling wine, beer and spirits as openly as they do groceries or ginger ale.

When the Legislature meets, a strengthening of the statutes would seem to be in order. The minimum rate of punishment should be raised and a percentage of the fines levied should be awarded to informers, thus fixing the status of the latter under the law. We are well aware that the informer is always met by the charge that he has "put up a job," but his chances, if he is innocent, of getting a conviction, are not particularly impaired by that. And it is convictions that the Territory wants. If liquor and beer are to be sold the Territory has the right to tax them. At present it taxes the few dealers and lets the many go. Thus it suffers injustice itself and forces an injustice upon men who obey the law.

THE VENEZUELAN OUTLOOK.

There are possibilities in the Venezuelan affair which are not pleasant to consider. The allied bill collectors seem intent upon goading Venezuela into reprisals which would become the basis for other and more oppressive claims for indemnity. It would be natural for the forts at La Guayra to fire on the Anglo-German ships or for the troops now gathering there to resist any further attempt of the foreigners to land. In that case millions more would be added to the European damage bill and Venezuela would have to go under a master in chancery for a long term of years. This might easily bring the Monroe doctrine to an issue. It is quite possible that one of the allies is desirous of so shaping events as to get a clear-cut definition of the Monroe doctrine from the United States. So far, the doctrine has not been formally incorporated in international law, though Great Britain has accepted its vital proposals. Other great powers have not done so, being unwilling to surrender the right of landed indemnity. Many questions, such, for instance, as would be raised by the free will offer by any Latin American State of its allegiance to a foreign power have never been raised and Europe, particularly Germany, probably wants to know where the United States would stand under such circumstances. Suppose, also, that the Venezuelans should offer Germany, in lieu of cash indemnity, the important island of Santa Margarita, which she is said to want for a West Indian naval base, would the United States step in and forbid the transfer? If so by what right under the law of nations? Is the Monroe doctrine designed to limit the independence of the southern republics? Quite the contrary! So if Germany can get a concrete expression on these points and at the same time a naval base, both she and the United States will have some reason to rejoice. The way will then be open for great eventual changes in the South American map, particularly in Brazil and Argentina where, sooner or later, European local influence may be strong enough to dictate the course of the foreign offices both at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

Incidental to all this, American trade would probably be the chief sufferer through alien control of the Venezuelan custom houses coupled with the influence of the de facto administrators upon the tariff laws governing customs business.

WHEN THE CABLE COMES.

The cable will bring many changes. The debtor who takes French leave, the embezzler who seeks pastures new, the swindler who comes to work the town as Dunbar did with his directory nine years ago, will have to scratch Honolulu off his list. He cannot feel safe even if he starts for Manila or Japan, for a touch at the button in the Young building will bring a response from any quarter of the world which is reached by the various branches of the submarine telegraph.

Less time will be used in negotiating. The little trader who wants an extension from the jobber cannot depend on fourteen days or more of grace due to long mails. The cablegram will prompt to settle his case. Ships won't stay here so long as formerly waiting advice from owners, as the dismasted Andromeda has done through many weary weeks. There is hardly a shipping house in the world that will not be able to reach this port with its messages in an hour's time.

One of the prime advantages of the cable will be seen in the promptness with which trade orders may be filled. Often in the past Honolulu has been brought to the brink of mercantile famine, because, or about or some other necessary has run short. Such things need not happen any more. When a scarcity is in sight the cable can be

connected at once with the centers of supply.

Nor can things be done surreptitiously at Washington. In the past when a man has wanted something official which he knew he could not get with the approbation of the local public, he has hurried away secretly on some outgoing steamer and got a long start at the national capital. When the cable comes, his arrival there at noon will be known here five hours earlier and messages can be sent to head him off.

Undoubtedly the cable will make Honolulu a favorite port of call with naval ships of all nations, particularly our own. They will come here for orders and stay here within the reach of orders. This will make up for the shorter stay of waiting merchant vessels. These are but a few of the coming changes. There are enough more to make a long story.

Great Britain and Germany are acting in Venezuela with a high hand. It is difficult to see how the collection of a debt would justify the sinking of Venezuelan gunboats which were making no resistance and which were needed by President Castro to suppress the revolutionary troubles that had made the immediate payment of the debt impossible. Quite likely the rebels will now become more active and thus increase Castro's difficulties. The report that the allies have invaded Venezuela in an effort to arrest the President increases the gravity of the situation without giving moral strength to the Anglo-German attitude as debt-collectors. It would seem to be enough, at the start, to seize and administer the customs. Destroying assets and arresting officials is quite another matter.

Hawaii will get no Chinese for its cane fields but an eminent negro publicist is here who suggests laborers of his own race. "He says that 20,000 or 300,000 could be had. The probable attitude of the southern employers of labor is not mentioned but judging from the row they made over the Kansas exodus and over the attempt of Hawaii to import Tennessee negroes two or three years ago, it would prove hostile. The South does not like the Negro but it wants to keep him at its work."

Thomas Nast, whose death from yellow fever is reported from South America, was the man who introduced the American political cartoon. "He was not the first to undertake it but he was the first to show its possibilities as a weapon of reform. His personal vogue went out when Keppler came into the field with Puck, but he retained the good will of his countrymen and died in office."

Mr. Reed's death was as sudden as that of Mr. Blaine. It removed a man whose years of national usefulness had by no means ended. Had Thomas B. Reed lived, he might have again taken a great part in affairs.

CARTOONIST NAST IS DEAD

GUAYAQUIL (Ecuador), December 7.—Consul General Thomas Nast died today at noon after three days' illness from yellow fever. He was interred at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the consular corps, the American colony and by many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The British Consul recited a prayer in the cemetery. The death of Mr. Nast is deeply lamented by the natives who held him in high esteem.

WILL SUCCEED MAJOR DAVIS

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Major John McClean, artillery corps, ordered to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, and to assume command of artillery, district of Honolulu.

Founder's Day will be celebrated at Kanehameha schools today.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 18, 1902.					
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask	
MERCANTILE					
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100			
L. B. Kerr Co. Ltd.	200,000	50		41	
SUGAR					
Aw. Agricultural Co.	5,000,000	20	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Aw. Com. & Sug. Co.	1,000,000	100			
Aw. Sugar Co.	2,512,750	100	47 1/2	48	
Baker	2,000,000	20	45	45	
Honolulu	750,000	100		115	
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	15	15	
Blake	500,000	100			
Rabuka	300,000	100		23	
Kipel Plant. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Kipabulu	180,000	100		70	
Kona	330,000	100			
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	8,480,000	25	46 1/2	47	
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,000,000	100		44	
Oahu	1,000,000	20			
Oahu	500,000	20		12	
Oahu Sugar Co. A.	2,225,000	20	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Oahu Paid Up	2,450,000	25	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Olowalo	150,000	100		120	
Pakohau Sugar Plant.	5,000,000	50			
Pacific	50,000	100			
Pala	750,000	100			
Papeete	750,000	100			
Pioneer	2,750,000	100			
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,000,000	100	37 1/2	38	
Waialua	700,000	100		60	
Waialeale	250,000	100			
STEAMSHIP CO'S					
Wilder R. M. Co.	700,000	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Inter-Island S. Co.	670,000	100	65	67 1/2	
MERCANTILE B.C.					
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100			
Haw. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		57	
Mutual Tr. Co.	150,000	100			
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		98	
BONDS					
Raw. Govt. S. P. Co.					101
Hilo R. R. Co. S. P. Co.					
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.					105
Raw. P. S. P. Co.					100 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.					100 1/2
Oahu P. S. P. Co.					100 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co. S. P. Co.					100 1/2
Kahuku					100 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co.					101
SESSION SUMMARY					
Two hundred McBryde, \$475.					

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Doric brought 303 sacks of mail. The health of J. B. Atherton is steadily improving.

Bishop Restarick returned yesterday from Maui where he has been holding services.

All Government offices will be closed between Christmas and New Year's eve at noon.

John Herbert is preparing a plan for the St. Louis exhibit to consist of the products of the Territory.

Yesterday's steamer brought further news of damage from rains on Maui. Many roads are being washed out.

Miss Annie Garlick, a nurse of the Spanish war, who is known in Honolulu, was lately married at Pomona, Cal.

Mrs. James Campbell-Parker has contributed fifty dollars in cash as a Merry Christmas gift to the Kaunakapili Sunday school.

St. Gaudens' bust of Robert Louis Stevenson, ordered in 1896, has not been completed and nothing has been heard from the sculptor on the subject.

News from Tonga is to the effect that Bishop Willis has started a temperance crusade and that the King has joined the temperance society organized by him.

Plans have been submitted to the Marine Hospital Service for the establishment of an immigration station on Quarantine Island, for the detention of immigrants.

The cut roses displayed in Mrs. Taylor's floral window in the Honolulu Drug store yesterday were very much admired. They came from the Moanalu Gardens.

Attorney Thos. I. Dillon left yesterday in the Zealandia, to spend Christmas at his home in San Francisco. Mr. Dillon is expected back on the return trip of the Zealandia.

Supt. Cooper has requested High Sheriff Brown to stop Japanese fishermen from using lights in the harbor. Mr. Cooper believes that this is an interference with navigation and must be stopped.

No action will be taken by the tourist committees until the return of F. C. Smith from the coast. Mr. Smith has been attending the national convention of passenger agents, which promised to be of some help to Hawaii.

Judge Estee yesterday heard the motion of United States Attorney Breckons to strike out certain portions of defendant's answer in the W. C. Peacock case. The matter was submitted on argument and the decision reserved.

Mrs. Chas. S. Christian (nee Ella T. Thronas) of Papaa, Kauai, will leave for San Francisco very soon to join her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Christian will be away for several months. Miss Thronas of Lihue, Kauai, will accompany her sister, Mrs. Christian, to this city.

Paulo, the blind Hawaiian who makes himself conspicuous by blowing steamer whistle signals on bamboo tubes, was given six months on the reef in Police Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. Paulo has been making a nuisance of himself lately by showing a bad temper on the streets.

A fine of \$100 and costs was imposed on F. W. Makinney yesterday by Judge Wilcox for passing a check on a Chinese merchant, having no funds in the bank on which the check was drawn. The defense was that Makinney had afterwards paid the entire amount of the check, \$5, to the Chinaman, but the prosecution showed that the law had been violated.

The Christmas number of the Malle Lehua is an attractive little magazine of twenty-four pages. The officers, editors and reporters are Arthur Faria, James Blaisdell, Mrs. Isabella Creighton, Nat. Blart, Edith Tuck, Sin Chong, Joelle Seoby and Myrtle Blart. The Malle Lehua is filled with contributions from school children some of which are excellent.

IN HAWAIIAN WATERS.

Dr. Evermann Tells of the Cruise of the Albatross.

Dr. B. W. Evermann, recently promoted to be chief of division of fisheries, is busy at the fish commission building compiling the work of the Albatross in Hawaiian waters. "Our report," said Dr. Evermann, "will be as full and complete as our work on Porto Rico published two years ago. The Albatross had a hard cruise this summer, spending five months in Hawaiian waters, but we have been well repaid for our labors. Here are some drawings I have just received showing colors more brilliant than the most variegated butterfly possesses. Our artist is very particular and will paint only live fishes. When we asked him to paint some fishes of which we could get no live specimens he said: 'Let some one else do that.' But, as you see, the work is very delicate, and a dead fish loses most of the true colorings. All these fish were painted while in glass tanks. It took two weeks to complete the paintings of the smaller fish with the delicate colorings."

The investigations of the Albatross next summer have not been decided upon, but the Alaskan waters are under discussion. Part of the collections only made this summer have been received here. The report on the fishes is being worked up at Stanford University, California, while other data will go to specialists over the country. The crustaceans and mollusks come here, I stopped off in Indiana to vote and to make a report on the proposed fish station in that state. Lake Marquette is favored by some of the northern Congressmen, and I was there to investigate, but fear we have encountered an insurmountable obstacle there. An old lady entered a protest at a public meeting, and said she had been around one of them there places where they handle fish and the smell was so bad nobody could stand it."—Washington Star.

The Unlucky Boy is always getting his fingers burned, his hand cut or his shoulder sprained. His parents should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house. This is a liniment of superior merit. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

KAUAI IS ATTRACTIVE Great Place for Tourists to Visit.

T. F. Sedgwick, the expert and special agent of the United States Experiment Station, returned from his first official visit to Kauai greatly impressed with the possibilities of the Garden Isle as a tourist attraction. "Kauai has so many places of interest and such beautiful scenery everywhere one goes," said he, "that it ought to encourage tourists to visit the Island. A trip is easier, now that they have such good accommodations at Lihue and other places."

Mr. Sedgwick first went from Lihue to Waimea, it being his first trip over the route in four years. He noticed a great many changes, particularly around McBryde plantation, which, he says, has developed a great deal. He went through the mill two days after they began grinding, and noticed that the mill worked splendidly. The railroads throughout the plantation are of the best, and the grading is carefully made.

He visited an orange and fruit orchard at Makaweli. The oranges were grown in many varieties, and the fruit was of fine quality. The trees were about ten years old, and averaged about twenty-five feet in height. The olive trees were not bearing, but there were limes, lemons, grapes, many varieties of guavas, and the Ceylon peach in abundance. The whole orchard was under systematic culture, and was undergoing pruning. Mr. Sedgwick found that orange scale is affecting the fruit there to a large extent.

At Lihue a lime kiln had been built, and the carbon-dioxide therefrom is being used to free sugar juice from the excess of lime, and this seems to work very well. At Lihue he found that numbers of ironwood and Tahitian koa wood trees have been planted, there being two groves. He also made a visit to the plantation where Cassava starch is made, and observed that there is an abundance of land where they can grow plants. The refuse is fed to the stock. Johnson millet, which was introduced some years ago, has caused some trouble in the cane fields, and has spread to the irrigation ditches, causing them to clog. Buffalo grass is being planted in the pastures and has proved to be one of the best varieties yet tried. Guinea grass and alfalfa are grown extensively for stock.

OTHER END OF MACKAY CABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

F. S. Stratton, the harbor commissioners, presidents of the improvement clubs of the interior cities of the state and representatives of the railroads and telegraph companies are among those invited to be present.

CABLE DAY CELEBRATION.

The local committee which will have in charge arrangements for Cable Day celebration was completed yesterday by the addition to it of W. W. Hall, J. P. Cooke, and J. A. Kennedy, by appointment from Vice President Cooke of the Chamber of Commerce. The quartette of committees will get together soon for the purpose of making plans for a proper observance of the day. It is their expectation that the calls will be here either December 26 or 27, and the details will be along the lines already described.

In addition to other features of the day a banquet for the officers of the cable ship and the company will be given by the Hawaiian Hotel, which will be followed by a reception and dance.

Done With Hagey Case.

The Supreme Court yesterday denied the petition for a rehearing in the case of Harrison vs. Magoon, better known as the Hagey gold cure case. The opinion is written by Justice Perry, and the syllabus says: "Rehearing denied, on the ground that the point claimed to have been overlooked by the court in its former opinion was not in fact overlooked but was substantially disposed of by the reasoning of that opinion."

Dole Is Back.

Attorney General E. P. Dole returned yesterday morning in the Noeau from his thirty days' vacation. Mr. Dole spent the greater part of his time in the Hamakua district on Hawaii, and comes back very much improved in health. Mr. Dole immediately resumed his duties as Attorney General. He intends to leave for Washington in February, to be present in the Osmaki (Mackinell) case, and has no intention of resigning.

The Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, called at the State Department today to discuss the proposed canal treaty with Secretary Hay. The negotiations are said to be in excellent shape, with the only issue relating to the exact amount of annuity to be paid and the amount of the capital payment. It is hoped that a treaty will be signed next week.

Rheumatism
Is a rack on which you need not suffer long.
It depends on an acid condition of the blood, which affects the muscles and joints, causes inflammation and pain, and results from defective digestion and a torpid action of the liver, kidneys and skin. Sciatica, lumbago and stiff neck are forms of it.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of rheumatism. I was so I could not lift anything and my knees were so stiff I could hardly get up or down stairs. Since taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have never felt a symptom of rheumatism, and I gladly recommend Hood's for this disease." Mrs. HATTIE TURNER, Bolivar, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills
Neutralize the acidity of the blood, perfect digestion and excretion, and radically and permanently cure rheumatism.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,390,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,900,000
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The undersigned, general Agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
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FORTUNE WILL LOOK AFTER LOCAL LABOR

Special Commissioner Plans Visit to Plantations Here and on Hawaii.

Special Commissioner T. Thomas Fortune, who is representing the Treasury Department in a study of the labor and sociological conditions in the islands of the Pacific, will begin at once to acquire the data which will furnish his basis for a report upon the needs of Hawaii.

Mr. Fortune spent yesterday in calling upon some old friends and making some new ones, and while he did not begin his work, he will be in shape to start it intelligently as the result of his preliminary talks. He will visit some of the estates and meet practical men here, and, if his plans go through, will leave on Tuesday next for Hawaii, going down by the Kaima and passing over the mountain, visiting the volcano en route, and returning by the Mauna Loa.

Mr. Fortune will be accompanied on this trip by some representative man who will be able to put him in contact with the men who will be the very best sources of information, and he will thus have no trouble in securing just what he wants. He has not decided at all on his little journeys about Oahu, but will be guided largely by the information he receives, in meeting men who are interested largely in sugar and who from here can give him much information concerning the entire group.

It is probable that an effort will be made to secure an informal joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Planters' Association for the purpose of having Mr. Fortune outline his ideas in connection with the advantages of negro labor for field work. This is in no way connected with his mission, but it is rather in line with his work for the past quarter of a century, which has been looking to the uplifting of the race of which he is a representative. His mission is one of investigation, entirely, but he has been for so long devoted to the cause of his people that he will embrace any opportunity to discuss their capacity and adaptability for the climates of the tropics.

Mr. Fortune does not expect to make any report of length before the summer, his work here being, of course, the collection of facts and figures. He will report progress from Honolulu, and will write his report, which will be an elaborate one, after his return to the states, which he expects will be sometime in May, next.

HOW PLANTERS LOOK ON IT

Men interested in plantations are looking to the future from the lessons of the past, and without exception are of opinion that the introduction of negro laborers would have a decidedly hurtful effect upon the islands, from every point of view. They do not believe that there could be brought here a class of laborers who would be better than those who have been secured in the past, and as a result cannot bring themselves to look upon such a change in the character of the field workers with any degree of complacency. One man put it "a last resort," and this may be taken as the belief of the great majority of the men who are now entrusted with the care of the sugar interests of the islands.

E. D. Tenney, of the firm of Castle & Cooke, does not think there could be any good come from the experiments. He said "Every attempt which has been made to secure such labor has been a failure and I do not believe the labor is of a character which will suit the conditions. The men secured in the past have not been those who came to work, and I doubt very much if the real working negroes, from the southern plantations, could be induced to come so far. Personally I should be opposed to the trial of the experiment."

J. A. Gilman, of the same house, said that he did not think it possible to secure the class of labor that the plantations would require for the fields here. He said that every attempt which had been made in the past has been of such a nature that it has discouraged the planters from making any further moves to secure field help from the South. He said that the men who would come so far away were always the undesirable ones.

F. A. Schaefer, of F. A. Schaefer & Company, said he was decidedly opposed to any attempt to fill the fields with negro labor. The principal objection which he would make, he said, was that the negroes could not affiliate with the Hawaiians, and the wishes of the native people in this regard should be consulted to some degree. He said the experiments which had been made were of such a nature that they had produced an ill effect upon the minds of the people in the business, and he would not be in favor of making any attempt to secure such labor.

Henry Waterhouse of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company said that he would not give reasons for his opinion that such an endeavor to make homes for the negroes of the South would be undesirable other than that the experiments here have been unsuccessful and his opinion, formed while traveling in the States, led him to the belief that it would not be wise to introduce this element into the life of the islands.

Mr. Protenhauer, of Hackfeld & Company, said that the experiences of the past controlled him in the opinion that there should be no efforts made in this direction, and that he would not favor such an addition to the field labor.

F. W. Macfarlane refused to discuss the matter, other than to say that his

opinion had been formed from that of Manager Wells of Waialuku, who had in his employ a number of the laborers, and that they had all left or proven entirely unsatisfactory.

W. M. Giffard expressed the opinion that there had never been in twenty-five years, an importation of negro laborers which was satisfactory to the plantations. He said there had been at all times a tendency on the part of the workers to fight, and in one instance when the hands had all disappeared but two brothers, they began to fight between themselves. He said that the negro workers always refused to work with the other laborers of the plantations, and the result was that there was discord. He thought the Hawaiian people would be completely alienated by the bringing in of this element, and that there could be no other result than disorder.

W. O. Smith, the secretary of the Planters' Association, spoke of the negro as a factor in the plantations as he had witnessed the experiments during thirty years past. He said "I think it was in 1872 that the first attempt to have negroes work on the plantations was made, and then the result was not satisfactory. Since that time there have been many other trials to secure their labor and every time it has been without good results. I greatly doubt that there could be established a number of laborers of this nationality here without great care in selection, the bringing of whole communities with their preachers and other surroundings so that they might build new homes. Otherwise there would only be trouble, the men would desert the plantations for the towns and then would come the inevitable discrediting of the attempt to bring the labor here. Perhaps through colonies it might be done, but I am not inclined to favor it."

J. M. Dowsett said he would not favor such a plan, though it might be made successful. He said he believed the only way to make it successful was through colonies, and even then the element of danger was too great.

W. F. Dillingham, of the B. F. Dillingham Company, said that he would never favor the introduction of a body of negroes into the Territory, principally for the reason that in the past there had been made experiments which in every instance had proven failures. J. P. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin, was the only official of a sugar corporation approached, who refused to be seen.

FORTUNE TALKS AT LABOR EXCHANGE

Fifty thousand hard working, law abiding negroes could be procured in the Southern States for Hawaii's sugar plantations, according to the statement made last evening by T. Thomas Fortune, special agent of the United States Treasury Department at the Builders and Traders' Exchange. Selected by such men as Booker T. Washington, himself, and five other negroes of national reputation these colored laborers would be of the kind qualified to perform the manual labor of the cane fields, just as they have been accustomed to in the fields of the South. Conditions in the South are so distasteful to them at present that thousands are leaving it, even going to Liberia, where the wages are but a pittance.

Mr. Fortune stated that it was undoubtedly the policy of the administration to restrict the immigration of Chinese on even more radical lines than before, and to include the Japanese.

"When the time comes that the United States says no more Asiatics can come," said he, "you people out here have got to make up your minds that those already here must get out to make room for American citizens."

"I find that the climate here is not nearly so bad as it is in some parts of the South, yet they work there for small wages, generally about 60 cents the year round and 'find' themselves. This climate is the right kind for them. I will guarantee that 95 per cent of the negroes who could be brought here, after being properly selected, would be the very kind of laborers your plantations want. They would make good, desirable citizens, but they would have to be brought here in families, and have some church connection. I suppose that the negroes that were brought here as an experiment naturally drifted into the jails, and if they hadn't done that here, they would where they came from."

Mr. Fortune prefaced his remarks by saying that he was speaking not as an official of the Treasury Department, but as a citizen who had made observations. He considered the Japanese the worst competitor the American had for more so than the Chinaman. The report of the Immigration Commissioner, soon to come out, would contain some astounding facts. This will show that for last year 12,000 Japanese came to America and 9,000 of these entered Hawaii. He spoke of the Chinese invasion of the United States in the sense of labor. He said the labor organizations of the United States were about to make a strong fight against any part of the United States, including Hawaii and the Philippines, producing sugar, hemp, tobacco, etc., with labor that

Continued on page 2

LAND LINE READY FOR DEEP SEA CABLE



S. S. DICKENSON, WHO REPRESENTS THE CABLE COMPANY.

When the Commercial Pacific Cable reaches Honolulu it will be found that everything is in readiness for the making of the connection which will bring the office in the Young building into electric communication with the Hobart building on Market street in San Francisco. The laying of the land cable will be completed today and the splicing will not take more than five days longer.

Although neither Superintendent Gaines nor Manager S. S. Dickenson, who returned from the Orient yesterday have any specific information on the subject, they believe that the absence of contrary advice in the Dole mail means that the San Francisco end was successfully laid and that the Silvertown commenced the paying out of the connecting strands on Saturday. They maintain that they will expect the ship to arrive off port and drop the cable in the deep sea either Christmas morning or the next day Friday, and they think the connections will be made within a day or two after that time.

Mr. Dickenson has successfully completed the work which took him to Manila in the cable ship Columbia. The trip consumed until November 14, and during the weeks spent on the water there were a number of soundings made especially between Midway and Guam. Few soundings were taken between this port and Midway, and the only work of great importance was the discovery of a way around the deep valley which was discovered when the Nero made the soundings which will furnish the principal data on which the work will proceed.

The landing place on Midway will be that which was selected by Capt. Pond, when he made the trip of investigation in the tug Troquois on what is known as Sand Island. At Guam a suitable place for the cable landing was found near the harbor which will render the work especially easy of completion. The same is true of the Manila landing, the site selected being easy of access and entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Dickenson said that there were no details of his work which would be given out as the data would be forwarded to San Francisco to the cable officials for their information. The length of cable from this city west will be laid by the Anglia, which will come out as soon as the cable itself has been manufactured by the company which is now at work making it. The work will not be started in all probability until next summer and the exact date cannot even be guessed.

Mr. Dickenson said. We made a few soundings between here and Midway and then made a survey of the atoll. The island is a sandy waste and there are no difficulties connected with the landing of the cable there. The deep hole found by the Nero will be got round as we found that there is a very fair way to escape the spot. We sounded down to 4500 fathoms and then discovered a way to pass around the edge of the deep valley and escape the difficulties. I spent eight days in Manila before I could get away and was not especially pleased with the place.

"I cannot understand the matter of leaving a duty on twelve miles of cable from the shore end at San Francisco. If this is done it will be the first time in my experience that such a duty has been charged. Once in Canada a duty was charged but I simply wrote to the Commissioner and he remitted it. The fact is that it seems that the benefits from the cable offset the fact that it is of free coin and this has always been the case heretofore. I have been concerned with the laying of seven Atlantic cables, which landed in the United States and never before have I encountered such a proceeding. None of the European countries do it and it seems a great mistake to me."

Mr. Dickenson will stay here until the cable has been demonstrated to be in perfect working condition and all trouble in connection with it has ended.

FOR CABLE DAY

The joint committee of the Merchants

Association, Chamber of Commerce, Builders and Traders' Exchange and from the government met yesterday and began the work of getting into shape for the celebration of the arrival of the cable. It was decided that the celebration would take place after the cable had been landed and the connection with the down-town office completed. There will be in all probability a half holiday and the exercises will be of a character which will be attractive to all the people.

The joint body organized by the selection of George W. Smith as chairman and J. P. Cooke as secretary, and got down to business at once. Superintendent of Public Works Cooper tendered to the committee the use of the grounds about the Executive building for the exercises and assured them of the details of the band for participation in the day's merry-making.

It was decided that there shall be a meeting at which addresses will be made by several persons, who will talk of the cable from the standpoint of the mainland and the islands as well. Henry E. Highton, who was at the meeting in San Francisco when the first message was received over the first successful Atlantic cable will make an address touching some reminiscences. It is also probable that Commissioner Eustis will talk of the cable from the standpoint of the mainland folk. There will be a response for the cable people but from whom cannot yet be told. It has been suggested that one of the directors of the company may come from the Coast in the Sierra arriving on December 24th and in this event he will be asked to represent the company. If no one comes it is probable that Mr. Dickenson, who has had to do with all the work here, will be the representative.

In the evening after the day's celebration there will be a display of fireworks which will be made an event owing to the fact that the Fourth of July Committee will turn over to the Cable Day Committee the remainder of its supply and this will be supplemented by the addition of new pieces which will be procured here.

It was also suggested that a steamer be secured for the purpose of taking visitors out to the cable ship, the ship to leave the dock as soon as the passengers can be got together after the signalling of the Silvertown, probably from Waimanalo. The intention is, if this can be carried through, to make such a charge as will not make the trip a burden to any visitor, and give as many persons as wish a chance to go out to the vessel.

The committee finally adjourned to the call of the chair with the understanding that the next meeting shall be held as soon as the mail shall bring definite information of the coming of the ship and the trade bodies of the Coast indicate their intentions to celebrate the joining of the islands to the mainland.

The sub-committee named are as follows:

Transportation J. W. Pratt and Stanley Stephenson
Literary Exercises G. W. Smith S. Stephenson and J. A. Kennedy
Fireworks W. W. Hall

It is understood that there may be two days to elapse after the ship reaches the islands before the complete connections are made owing to the necessity to take in coal for the engines to investigate the character of the landing and the general preparation for the last work. The deep sea end will be dropped when the ship reaches the point indicated as proper by the soundings and then the vessel will enter the harbor and land the scientific and engineering party remaining while coal is taken in for the last work.

News has been received of the death of Mary Elizabeth (John) at Columbus Ohio on November 17th. The deceased was the widow of the late General James M. Comly Minister to Hawaii during the Hayes administration.

WILCOX TALKS OF ISLAND ELECTION

Says the Home Rule Party Was Caught Napping But Will Not Be Surprised That Way Again.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Deputy Wilcox arrived in Washington on Tuesday, December 2, and was at the Capitol on the session of Congress the day following. He will live this winter on Mount Pleasant, at a private house, No. 1302 Roanoke street.

"Our own people were not awake at the last election," said the Delegate today in referring to the recent election. "The Republicans worked one of these American tricks on us. They were very quiet and while the Home Rulers were resting in fancied security the Republicans were busy getting votes. I admire their cleverness and our people will have a lesson so that they can not be caught that way again. 'Prince Cupid is my friend,' added the Delegate. 'Personally there are no differences between us.'"

BURTON ON HAWAII

The Washington Star recently printed the following article regarding the widely quoted statement about his alleged slur on the missionaries of Hawaii.

Senator Burton of Kansas will be criticised in the next issue of the Christian Herald for statements he is alleged to have made in relation to the missionaries in Hawaii.

"Some time ago," the Christian Herald asserts "United States Senator Burton of Kansas who had recently returned from a visit to Hawaii, was quoted in the public prints as having asserted that the Christian missionaries in Hawaii had swindled the untutored natives by taking their lands from them, in exchange for 'certificates' entitling the holders to admission to heaven." The senator had gone to Hawaii as a member of a subcommittee appointed by Congress to investigate and report upon the condition of the people in these distant islands, which have now come under American rule.

"While believing such a charge to be absolutely unfounded, the Christian Herald, rather than oppose it with an unauthoritative denial at the moment, decided to first secure the statements of the accused missionaries and let them speak for themselves. We immediately communicated with the American missionaries now in Hawaii, and the result is shown in the letters printed below from the oldest, most experienced and best-known missionaries on the islands."

The Herald then publishes copies of several letters from people in Honolulu, which are to the effect that the missionaries in Hawaii are landless. Doubt is expressed that Mr. Burton made the statement ascribed to him. Rev. J. Leaningham, the only American missionary there, wrote:

"I notice that he is quoted as saying that the missionaries were from Boston, and have been here recently. This would naturally refer to missionaries of the American board. I would say that the only missionaries that the American board has appointed to these islands in the last twenty-five years, are my wife and myself, appointed eight years ago, and neither of us owns a foot of land here nor has either of us ever owned any."

O. P. Emerson after denouncing the alleged statement, went on to say:

"Indeed it is a question if in view of the facts the honorable senator spoke seriously, if he were not trying in this statement to make political capital by burlesquing the so-called 'missionary party' now in power. He alone of the three commissioners who recently visited the islands seemed out of sympathy with the government and inclined to look with favor on the so-called 'home rule party' which supports Wilcox."

The Herald, referring to the information contained in these letters, says: "We cannot for a moment believe that the Kansas senator himself invented so monstrous an absurdity, or that it was the outcome of any part of his legitimate investigation. But an injustice has been done, which ought to be repaired. Senator Burton owes it to the missionaries, who have been the sufferers by this silly slander, to the American people, who have been misled by the dissemination of the story, and lastly he owes it to the dignity of the United States Senate, to make such prompt explanation as any honorable public official would do under like circumstances."

The attention of Senator Burton was called to the above by a Star reporter today.

I did not know that at this time there were any Christian missionaries in Hawaii, said Mr. Burton. I did not suppose there had been any missionaries there during the last fifty years.

This entire statement is founded on a falsehood. There is absolutely no truth in it from beginning to end.

This statement about missionaries trading certificates to heaven for land which is attributed to me is sometimes told in Hawaii as a joke, but it does not refer to the early missionaries. The country has been christianized and I did not know until I read the statement that there had been any Christian missionaries there during the last fifty years. Some of the more progressive white people among whom might have been some descendants of missionaries had a great deal to do with the government. The reigning monarch advised with them, gave them office and paid salaries. They worked their way into the palace and later on a compromise of a great deal of land was given to the missionary party. That term refers to the political organization but not to any Christian organization at all.

I do not remember ever to have said anything that could be interpreted like

the statement contained in the Christian Herald, even in relation to the missionary party. I positively know I have never said anything that reflected in any way upon the Christian missionaries. I think there is no country in which Christian missionaries have accomplished more good than in Hawaii."

HAWAIIAN BONDS

Secretary Shaw's annual report to Congress, presented Wednesday, Dec. 3, contained the following paragraph regarding the Territory of Hawaii:

"Pursuant to the appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1152), to carry into effect the agreement embodied in the joint resolution 'To provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' approved July 7, 1898, under which not exceeding \$4,000,000 of the debt of Hawaii, including postal savings bank deposits, was assumed by the United States, interest-bearing bonds and postal certificates have been redeemed by this Department, as follows:

Bonds assumed by U. S., \$3,235,400.00; postal savings deposits, \$764,570.31, total \$3,999,970.31

Paid by U. S.—bonds \$3,223,813.00, postal savings deposits, \$759,437.20, total \$3,983,250.20

Balance unpaid—bonds, \$11,587.00, postal savings deposits, \$5,133.11, total, \$16,720.11

BEET SUGAR

E. N. Gunsaulus, the United States Consul at Toronto, has forwarded to the State Department the following paper on the manufacture of beet sugar in Ontario, under date of November 11:

"The first sugar from sugar beets grown in Canada was turned out last week by the Ontario Sugar Company, Limited at the company's plant in Berlin, Ontario. This company was established in 1901 for the purpose of making sugar from sugar beets, and started the erection of a plant about six months ago. The factory cost about \$600,000 and has a daily capacity of 600 tons of beets. When in operation 100 tons of coal and 40 tons of limestone are used every twenty-four hours. The factory will employ from 250 to 300 men. The main building is of five stories, 323 feet long, with coopers and machine shops and seed and engine houses. There is also a pump house on the Grand river, 2,200 feet away, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons daily. There are three wagon and two railway shops, each 350 feet long. There are now 7,000 tons of beets stored. Great interest is taken in this new plant, the first of its kind in Canada."

"In addition to the production of beet sugar, the industry is giving rise to factories for the working up of by-products. Recently, letters patent were granted incorporating the General Distilling Company, Limited, composed of well-known capitalists of Toronto and Walkerville, Ontario, for the purpose of working up the syrup which is a by-product of beet sugar manufacture into an alcohol for use for mechanical and art purposes. The factory will be built in Toronto. The company is capitalized at \$600,000."

SILLIMAN IN WASHINGTON

Ex-Judge Silliman, of Honolulu, has been here for a few days on some legal business following his long stay in San Francisco. He is registered at the Raleigh hotel. He was a guest at lunch of Mr. William Hayward at the Metropolitan club this afternoon.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WIRELESS SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED

The Wireless Telegraph people are about to make some alterations in their service which will cut out the two stations on Lanai and Molokai and make an air line from Oahu to Hawaii, with a branch to Kauai. Lanai is not a business point nor is Molokai to any marked extent, and when things go wrong at the latter place it often costs a lot of money to get there and make them right. Landings are bad at Molokai in rough weather. The line, after leaving Oahu, will meet a pole at Olowalu on Maui, instead of at Labaina, as at present Olowalu is just seventy-two miles from here. Then the line will run seventy-two miles more to Kailua, Hawaii where it will connect with the telephone system of the big island. Under this arrangement the Mahukona station will be cut out. There will be five stations in all and it is the expectations of the company to greatly improve the service.

Will Sell Wright's Property

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has levied upon the property of W. H. Wright, the defaulting Treasurer of the Territory, under the execution which issued from the First circuit court on December 10 and will sell the same at public auction on Monday, January 19, 1903, unless the judgment and costs of the execution, amounting to \$18,744.45, is paid.

The property consists of 15,000 square feet at the corner of Sheridan street and Lincoln avenue, conveyed to W. H. Wright by Anna S. Wright and husband March 20, 1901, and also 20,000 square feet at Puhani, Nuuanu, Honolulu, conveyed to W. H. Wright by deed of Agnes H. B. Judd dated August 3, 1901.

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99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
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In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of Olaa sugar (22.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be payable at the office of The E. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, (Signed) ELMER PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Scalds and Burns.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Rheumatism.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and cures it.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six bottles for \$2.50. It is sold by all druggists and chemists. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, and is blown in the bottle, and is blown in the bottle.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, and is blown in the bottle, and is blown in the bottle.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Ewa Sugar Company.
The Waialeale Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Engine Works, Boston.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

RUBBER STAMPS
At the Gazette Office.

"NEVADAN" IS LIBELED

Claim for Salvage Is Made in Court.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The Hawaiian-American steamship "Nevadan" was libeled yesterday afternoon by J. D. Spreckels & Co. on behalf of the tug "Fearless." In the sum of \$5,000 alleged to be salvage due for the work of the tug in getting the big freighter off the "Mowere" reef on December 6th.

The vessel was placed in the hands of Daniel, the Federal court bailiff, as caretaker, but was released within an hour, upon the filing of a bond in the sum of \$5,000.

The libel filed yesterday by Holmes & Stanley and Hatch & Stillman first sets out the fact of ownership of the "Nevadan" and the "Fearless," with the further fact that Wm. Olsson was master of the latter, and Captain Weedon of the former. It is then alleged that the "Fearless" with a master and crew of ten men was lying at the port of Honolulu, fitted in every respect for towing at sea, and that the tug was of the value of \$75,000. On the evening of December 6th, it is alleged, in the second paragraph, the "Nevadan" left Honolulu for Kahului without a pilot, and while proceeding down the channel went upon the reef. The tug was summoned and found the freighter upon what is popularly known as the "Mowere reef" in a position of great peril, the said steamship being aground on the reef at the bow and therefrom for a distance of forty-five feet toward the stern, that said steamship "Nevadan" was then and there in great peril of being driven broadside upon the said reef and of becoming a total loss, the position where said steamship was stranded being one of great peril both to said steamship and to any assisting vessel in consequence of the shoals and rocks there abounding, and the narrowness of the channel at that point rendering it impossible for any assisting vessel to engage in towing operations without incurring great danger.

It is further related that the tug was brought close under the port quarter of the "Nevadan" had a hawser passed aboard, the tug then sustaining upon the hawser for an hour and upward, until the steamship was pulled off the reef and floated into deep water and headed for the channel. It is alleged also that the master of the steamship refused to let go the hawser and that he "towed" the said tug for some distance down the channel stern first to the great danger of said tug as master of said tug could exercise no control over the said tug.

It is further set out that shortly after the tug made fast the wind freshened and veered to the southward and there was every indication of bad weather, that the steamship attempted to free herself under her own motive power and had it not been for the tug she would have drifted broadside upon the reef and become a total loss. It is set out also that an agreement was made by which the tug should receive \$7,000 if the steamer was pulled off, but that this sum has not been paid.

Libellant says further that the steamship is a vessel of 5,000 tons and worth \$275,000 and carried sugar and general merchandise to the value of \$125,000 and that just salvage would be \$5,000.

Judge Estee upon this showing ordered an attachment to issue and directed Marshal Hendry to take possession of the vessel, she being about to leave for San Francisco. The order was made returnable December 26th.

A short time afterwards Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan filed a claim on behalf of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. in which it was set out that the corporation was the owner of the vessel, and asking that she be released. This motion was presented to Judge Estee who fixed bond at \$5,000 which was speedily furnished with H. A. Isenberg and H. Schultz as sureties. The vessel was immediately released from the custody of the marshal.

RESTLESS NATIVES IN THE SOUTH SEAS

The Canadian-Australian liner *Moa* brought news of a small uprising of natives on the Island of Mallicollo in the South Seas. Natives attacked one small cutter, killed Captain Harry Asmis and wounded members of the crew, while other natives attacked the crew of another vessel. The latter vessel was engaged in recruiting labor, or "blackbirding."

Mallicollo Island, the scene of the murder, is about 54 miles in length, and varies from seven to twenty miles in width. It was at this island that Dr. Selwyn narrowly escaped with his life in the year 1851. The bishop and his boat's crew were attacked by the natives while watering, and but for the courage of the bishop, who bade all walk straight on through the crowd to prevent their return to the boat, the whole party would have been massacred. The next day the natives were most friendly, stating as their excuse that they had been previously ill-treated by the crew of another vessel, and that they had determined to retaliate, not recognizing the good bishop.

Optic's Sailing Time.

The O and O liner *Optic* sailed for Yokohama for this port on Dec 9th. The vessel will be in port early today.

Vincennes in Collision.

The French bark *Vincennes* was damaged to the extent of \$300 during a collision in a fog in San Francisco harbor.

Sierra Made Good Time.

The Oceanic liner *Sierra* arrived at San Francisco on Dec. 8th, five days and seven hours from this port.

Dirigo at New York.

The ship *Dirigo* is now at New York.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW.

Once upon a time students of medicine held the notion that there were as many different diseases as the body has organs and parts; every one of these ailments requiring a different treatment. So stupid a mistake could lead only to miserable failures. For the fact is, the body is a single machine; and what concerns one part of it concerns, more or less closely, all the rest. Thus we see how it happens that one remedy, or mode of treatment, may relieve and cure a variety of complaints,—or what may appear like a variety, but are really various forms or outcroppings of the same cause. Take, for example, Anemia, Scrofula, Poverty of Blood, General Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Diseases, etc.—a formidable array indeed they look to be; yet WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION quickly abates the worst of such cases, and absolutely cures many which have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are: its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stacky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists the world over.

YOUNG BANDITS

Three Youngsters Stole Horses and Took Flight.

How stealing of the old dime novel style is almost a lost art even in the wild and woolly west, but three youngsters Ignacio Fraga, Ernest Marks and Herbert Blanche, the two former halling from the wild slopes of Punchbowl and the other from the swamps of Kakaako gave a theatrical exhibition on Monday of dare devilry which landed them in jail.

On Monday night the youngsters invaded a corral just below Queen Emma Hall and stole two horses belonging to Police Officer Hart. The animals were not the finest types of equine architecture and they had points upon which Hart's brother officers declare they can hang their helmets. Nevertheless, the animals struck the fancy of the young rascals. Another horse of like construction was found in a lot below the ruins of old Kaumakapili church. Gathering it in, the trio mounted and started on a journey toward Pearl Harbor. The boys travelled to Alea where they disposed of one horse to a Japanese for \$3. The youth showed that they were light-fingered as well, for two fine bridles were stolen at the plantation. Yesterday all three were located at Pearl City and arrested by the Deputy Sheriff of the district. They were brought to town yesterday forenoon and locked up in the Police Station. The three horses were recovered and restored to their owners.

Mohican and Helene Coming.

The bark *Mohican* left San Francisco on Dec. 9th for Honolulu. The schooner *Helene* cleared for this port on Dec. 9th. The steamer *Nebraskan* arrived at San Francisco on Dec. 9th, eight days from Honolulu.

Bark Tobey's Good Trip.

Captain Scott took the bark *Gerard C. Tobey* to San Francisco in ripping good time, arriving there on Dec. 10th after a fourteen days' trip.

Eva Montgomery Spoken.

The British ship *Eva Montgomery*, bound from London for this port, was spoken on Oct. 16th in latitude 14 S. and longitude 32 W.

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands
ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of
Cuticura SOAP
Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, including CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGULARLY EFFECTIVE cure for all skin diseases, including humours, with loss of hair, when a free fall is desired. CUTICURA is sold by all druggists, and by the Proprietors, J. C. F. & Co., Boston, U.S.A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
SIBERIA	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 3
COPTIC	JAN. 10	GAELIC	JAN. 13
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 17	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 20
KOREA	JAN. 27	CHINA	JAN. 30
GAELIC	FEB. 4	DORIC	FEB. 7
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 12	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 14
CHINA	FEB. 20	SIBERIA	FEB. 24
DORIC	FEB. 28	COPTIC	MARCH 3
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 10	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 10
SIBERIA	MARCH 18	KOREA	MARCH 20
COPTIC	MARCH 26	GAELIC	MARCH 29

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS

A Christmas Suggestion

One suitable for both ladies and gentlemen, is a pair of slippers. We have the prettiest and most comfortable kinds from \$1.50 upward, in the most delicate as well as the most substantial leathers.

Ladies' Suede Slippers

These are exquisitely beautiful, in pretty shades of gray and red, satin cushion lined, and combining grace and comfort.

Prices \$1.25, \$1.50.

Elks' Slippers

Made of Elk's skin with initials B. P. O. E. and Elk head burred on the toe.

Price \$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.

1057 FORT STREET.

FAMOUS AMERICAN STANDARDS

Carriages Wagons and Harness

Coaches Carts For all Purposes, Saddlery Goods, Buggies Street Sprinklers, Phaetons Street Sweepers

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.
Branches: South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Colo.

Pabst Brewing Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

BICYCLE BRAKE—Morrow Free Wheel
300,000 in use, sold throughout the world.
Fits any Cycle, the originator.
Eclipse Mfg. Co., Elmira, N.Y., U.S.A.

GINS AND WHISKIES.
Fleischmann & Co.,
Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.

TYPEWRITERS—"New Century."
American Writing Machine Co.,
New York, U.S.A.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—Nitro.
POWDER, PLASTINE, GRANULAR
The Nitro Powder Co., Kingston, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cable Address: "Nitro" W. U. Code

ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND MOTORS

For DIRECT or ALTERNATING Current Work
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U.S.A.
Aik—Caroline No. 249. Response by mail.

HARVESTING MACHINERY.
Adriance, Platt & Co.,
Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.

WELL-DRILLING & BORING PLANTS.
Furnishing and erecting deep wells for Oil, Gas, Mineral Water.
Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
Berlin Machine Works,
Beloit, Wis., U.S.A.

GASOLINE VAPOR LAMPS—For Sale
Street and Home Use.
The Turner Brass Works, Chicago, U.S.A.
Cable address: "The Turner," Chicago.

FILES
Sectional Construction, Vertical System. Most improved and best known. Labeled in America. A. B. Card Index. Direct from Paris. For sale by all druggists.
H. I. COUPLER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.
SHARPENING STONES FOR EVERYTHING THAT HAS AN EDGE. Ditching, Scavenging, Road Work, Graveling, Embankment, and all other work. Also Abrasive Materials of all kinds.
The Pitts Mfg. Co., Pittsfield, N.Y., U.S.A.

ROLLING SURFACE FOR BILLS

Rolling surface for bills, no matter how large, is made by the
Rolling Surface Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS & DRAIN TOOLS
The Wyoming Shovel Works,
Wyoming, Pa., U.S.A.

BOILERS AND RADIATORS.
For Steam and Water Heating.
Pierce Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co. Manufacturers
New York, U.S.A.

ROLLING STEEL DOORS AND SHUTTERS
Steel Cases and Shelving for Merchandise.
The Kinneer Mfg. Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

TOOLS—For all workers in metal or wood
Call on N. H. A. Co.
The I. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., U.S.A.

BARREL-MAKING MACHINERY
The Peter Gierlach Company,
Cleveland, O., U.S.A.

STEAM ENGINES—Boilers, etc.
Descriptive list of prices and catalogue.
Comstock Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Mich., U.S.A.

PIANOS.

Baldwin Piano Co.,
"Grand Prix" Paris 1900. Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.

ORGANS—"Packard," Established 1871.
Especially suited to Export Trade.
The Packard Company,
South for complete organs. Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.

FAMILY and TEXTILE SOAPS.
Jos. S. & Thos. Elkinton,
Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

SAFES. Fire Resisting.
The Hall's Safe Co.,
P. O. Box 845. Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.

HATS
E. N. Knox,
Fifth Ave., New York, U.S.A.

LANTERNS—DIETZ.
R. E. Dietz Company,
New York, U.S.A.

JEWELLERS' FINDINGS
For all kinds of jewelry.
The J. H. G. Co., New York, U.S.A.

RAZORS
Kampfe Bros.,
New York, U.S.A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports, at 2:30 p. m.
 S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, at 7:30 p. m.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 4:45 a. m.
 Am. bk. Star of Bengal, Uhlberg, from Newcastle, at 8:20 a. m.
 S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from Kahului, at 6 a. m.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, from Sydney, Brisbane, and Suva, at 8 a. m.
 Stmr. Lohua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 6:20 a. m.
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii ports, at 9:30 a. m.

Thursday, Dec. 18.
 S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from Yokohama, at 9 a. m.
 Schr. Julia, W. W. Harris, from Hilo, at 6:30 a. m.
 U. S. S. Solace, Singer, from San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
 Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports, at 6 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.
 Am. bk. Andrews, Drew, for San Francisco, at 1 p. m.
 Stmr. Kinair, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 10 a. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Nihau, Pedersen, for Makawell and Waimea, at 5 p. m.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 3 p. m.
 S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 12:15 p. m.
 Stmr. Lohua, Naopala, for Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, Dec. 18.
 S. S. Nevada, Weedon, for San Francisco, at 6 a. m.
 S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient, at 1 p. m.
 S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaniapala, Kukuhae, and Honokaa, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Kaula, Dower, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukahau, Okaia, Laupahoehoe and Papeete, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per stmr. Mikahala, Dec. 17, from Kauai ports—G. C. Gibbs, A. N. Sedgwick, S. Ozaki, Okubo, Mrs. Ching Muk, Masters Ching Muk, J. W. Aach and wife, Miss Ching Muk, Mrs. Okubo, G. Fugisawa, W. Hyman, E. W. Baskofsky and 53 deck.

Per stmr. Noeau, Dec. 17, from Hilo—Attorney General E. P. Doie and three deck.

Per stmr. Lohua, Dec. 17, from Molokai ports—Father Wendolin and Rev. J. M. Naeole.

Departed.
 Per stmr. Claudine, Dec. 16, for Maui ports—Mrs. J. E. Myers, Mrs. F. E. Chamberlain, W. T. Robinson, Miss Hilda Robertson, J. R. Myers, G. R. Robertson, W. P. Haia, Dr. R. G. Curtis, S. E. Kalue, Miss Hapenuia, Miss Brown, Miss Tavennas, Sin Leone.

Per stmr. Kinair, Dec. 16, for Hilo—G. C. Stratmeyer, Miss Ridgway, H. Ichtimoshin, George R. Ewart, A. C. Ridgway, R. J. Pratt, N. C. Willing, Dr. R. H. Reid, Ah Hau, Ah Sun, Mrs. F. G. Snow, George M. Robertson, F. Parowzini, George Wilson, for Lahaina; Miss Lucy Kuana, C. Kaiser, C. G. Hemon, for Mahukona, Albert McDougal, Walter McDougal, A. B. Watson, G. F. Renton, Jr., J. L. Renton, Miss A. Laing, George F. Renton and wife, John Hind and wife, P. P. Woods and wife, G. N. Batchelder, Miss Maud Wight, for Kawaihae; Miss F. Gay.

NEXT MAIL TO THE COAST.

Per Oceanic steamship Sonoma from the Colonies for San Francisco, on Dec. 23.

NEXT MAIL FROM THE COAST.

Per Oceanic steamship Sierra from San Francisco, on Dec. 24th.

NEXT MAIL FROM THE ORIENT

Per Jap liner America Maru from Yokohama, on Dec. 27.

NEXT MAIL FROM VICTORIA

Per C-A liner Aorangi, on Dec. 20th, for the Colonies.

VESSELS IN PORT

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug, Iniquique, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Alden Bessie, Am. bk., Kessell, San Francisco, Nov. 6.
 Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.
 Archer, Am. bknt., Hanson San Francisco, Dec. 5th.
 Amelia, Am. bknt., Willer, Eureka, Dec. 13.
 Champigny, Fr. 4-masted bk., Bogue Cardiff, Dec. 10.
 Imrgard, Am. bknt., Schmidt, San Francisco Nov. 8.
 Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Ross, Tacoma, Nov. 26.
 Mauna Ala, Am. bk., Smith, San Francisco, Dec. 12.
 R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, Nov. 11.
 Rosamond, Am. schr., Johnson, San Francisco, Dec. 1.
 S. N. Castle, Am. bknt., Nilson, San Francisco, Dec. 1.
 S. D. Carleton, Am. sp., Amesbury, Tacoma, Dec. 12.
 Star of Bengal, Am. bk. Uhlberg, Newcastle, Dec. 17.
 Zealandia, Am. schr., Dowdell, San Francisco, Dec. 14.
 Wallacetown, H. sp., from London and Calcutta.
 W. H. Talbot, Am. schr., Bencke, Newcastle, Nov. 27.
 W. H. Watson, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, Dec. 8.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO RUSH WORK AT PEARL HARBOR

With the intention of clearing up their contract for dredging the bar at the entrance to Pearl Harbor as quickly as possible, Cotton Brothers will, on Monday or Tuesday of next week, place another dredge on the work. The small suction dredge is at present doing good work and has removed a large quantity of sand from the bar, but Cotton Brothers wish to rush the work so that it can be finished long before the time stipulated in their contract with the government, and also make up with the two dredges any time that may be lost because of inability to work during storms.

The big bucket dredge which did such good service in the dredging of the new Bishop Estate dock is the one that will be sent down to Pearl Harbor and this is now being overhauled and in some places rebuilt. The roof of the dredge was a two-story affair, but the top has not been removed and the lower story will be roofed over. By removing this top portion there will be a smaller area of wood-work above water, and the dredge will not run so great a risk in any storm she may encounter as she might have if this had been left on. The dredge is equipped with fine machinery, and around this a strong bulwark is being constructed in order to keep out any waves that might be inclined to wash over the dredge.

Transport Solace in Port.

The Naval transport Solace, Singer, arrived in port yesterday morning with 481 men on board, who will be placed on board of various of Uncle Sam's vessels on the Asiatic station. The vessel has some supplies for the station here, including a new launch for the commandant. The Annapolis graduates who were expected to be on board did not arrive. The vessel carries the following passengers: For Manila—Commander W. H. Beecher, Commander John B. Collins, Lieutenant G. Kaemerling, Mrs. Martha A. Hughes and daughter, and Mrs. Mina Jurgens; for Guam—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Worrell and child. The Solace will remain here until Monday.

Coal Carriers on the Way.

The American bark Louisiana left Newcastle on November 26 with a cargo of 2,116 tons of coal for Honolulu. The American barkentine John M. Palmer left on the same day with 1,876 tons of coal for this port. The American schooner Eldorado left Newcastle for Honolulu on November 28 with 1,487 tons of coal, and the schooner Makewell left on the same day with 1,461 tons of coal for this port.

Earthquake in New Caledonia.

The Moana brought news of a violent earthquake which took place in New Caledonia on November 21. It lasted for three seconds, and its direction was from east to west.

Stranded in the South Seas.

The Moana brought news of the stranding on Wallis Island of the Norwegian bark Zelator. The vessel had a portion of a cargo of copra on board, and is a total wreck.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record December 17th, 1902:

First Party	Second Party	Class
F. E. Nichols—T. E. Wall	D	
T. E. Wall—F. E. Nichols	D	
M. Kapule—T. C. Davis	D	

List of deeds filed for record December 18th, 1902:

First Party	Second Party	Class
M. Scott et al—M. Smith	D	
Emma Warren—S. M. Damon	D	
Kohala Sugar Co.—Jas. Wright	Ex D	
J. A. Souza—Luhia	D	
M. K. Heba—M. Kuahau	D	
S. M. Damon and wife—P. Kamuo	D	

Dec. 15—J. M. Jardine to M. M. Jardine D. pc land Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$250.

V. Kamukal and wife to M. Victor D. pc land Pleasant St. Hilo Hawaii. Consideration \$1 etc.

V. Kamukal and wife to P. A. Victor and wife D. por R. P. 4399 kul 1763, Waianaeue St. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1 etc.

D. Kawanakana and wife et al to Maua (w) et al D. por R. P. 7429, Mabel 61 Halekauwila St. Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

H. Nicol to O. Scott D. lots 3 and 4 Bk. L. Kapilani Tract Addition Honolulu Oahu. Consideration \$150.

D. Pohakahi to W. F. Dillingham et al D. pc land in Gr. 233 and 4, lot in Gr. 277, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration \$1 etc.

W. F. Dillingham and associates et al to D. Pohakahi D. one seventh int in Gr. 264, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration \$1 etc.

K. Kamakahi (w) to W. F. Dillingham et al D. pc land in R. P. 233 and 377, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

FORTUNE WILL LOOK AFTER LABOR

(Continued from page 5.)

would compete with labor elsewhere in the United States. The solution of the Oriental problem was to drive Asiatics out of the United States. The Chinese should be compelled to cut his queue and wear his shirt inside his trousers. The Chinaman without a queue was no longer a Chinaman. All persons residing within the limits of the United States should be made into citizens, to assume responsibilities and respond to calls of urgency when the nation was in trouble.

Before Mr. Fortune spoke, W. W. Harris moved for the appointment of a committee of five to combine with the Merchants' Association and labor organizations in making a census of the business part of town with a view to ascertaining the number of non-Asiatics employed as clerks and in all classes of labor. Mr. Dickey suggested that Honolulu was made too attractive for plantation Asiatics. They came here because the work was not so hard and the wages better. He suggested that the business interests would be better served if such laborers were only given plantation wages.

It has also been arranged that the Builders and Traders' Association here will exchange cablegrams with the Builders in San Francisco on the cable-day celebration.

The committee, consisting of F. J. Amweg, chairman; C. W. Dickey, H. L. Kerr, A. Harrison and J. H. Craig, appointed to confer with Collector Stackable as to the character of the building required for the Customs Department, stated that a conference had been held during the afternoon. Mr. Stackable agreed to furnish information as to the office and general floor space by tomorrow, from which sketches will be made by an architect and contractors will make rough estimates as to cost.

An Indian Killer.

DURANGO, Colo., Dec. 11.—To-Og-Ave, or Snake, the Oursay Ute Indian, was sentenced by Judge Russell in the District Court today to imprisonment for life for the murder of his cousin. He pleaded guilty and said:

"I knew I had to kill someone, no matter whom. I had felt it and I would not have been satisfied without killing. I killed my cousin and friend. I took my brother's blood and will pay for it with my life. But I had to kill him."

To-Og-Ave says he is decimated from a line afflicted with the same mania for killing, having "apelle" at intervals which they could not resist.

Andrew Carnegie Arrives.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The White Star liner Oceanic, on which Andrew Carnegie is a passenger, arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown after a stormy passage of six days. After leaving Daunt's Rock the ship had southerly winds with heavy head seas, which each day increased until on the 8th the wind came out from the west-northwest with hail and snow and blew with terrific force.

It was stated that Mr. Carnegie had fully recovered from his recent illness and that he never was in better health.

Egbert Gets Third Name.

The Dollar Steamship Company, which purchased the transport Egbert, has given her a new name, that of Stanley Dollar. This is the vessel's third name. Before becoming a transport she was the British steamer Mississippi.

It will not do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a medicine for the cure of colds, coughs and influenza, nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY:

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of Hanai Parker (w), late of Waimea, Island of Hawaii, deceased intestate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, at his office in the Stangenwald Building, in Honolulu, T. H., within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred.

ALFRED W. CARTER, Administrator Estate of Hanai Parker, Deceased, Intestate.

Dated Honolulu, H. T., Dec. 10th, 1902.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed as Administrator of the Estate of David Trask late of Koolau Island of Kauai, deceased hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him either at his residence or place of business within six months from the day of this publication, or within six months from the day they fall due. If not so presented they will be forever barred.

(Signed) HANS ISENBERG, Administrator of the Estate of David Trask.

Lihue, Kauai December 3 1902.

2443—Dec. 12, 19, 26 Jan. 2.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday January 24th 1903 at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Judges' Building will be sold at Public Auction the lease of the land known as Opaopu in Kula Maui containing an area of 1894 acres a little

more or less.

Term: 21 years.

Upset rental: \$450.00 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

At the same time and place, will also be sold at Public Auction those 2 lots of Government land situate in Mahiuli, North Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 40 Acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$1.00 per acre.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.

Also on the same date and time at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for Cash Freeholds, the following Government lots situate in Puuanahulu and Puukala Tracts, N. Kona, Hawaii, viz:

No of	Lot	Area.	Location.	Upset Price.
27	11 03	Puuanahulu	\$27 55	
28	18 50	Puuanahulu	47 00	
29	18 20	Puuanahulu	45 00	
61	3 24	Puukala	21 08	
68	10 49	Puukala	57 69	

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot.

All purchasers must have the qualifications required of applicants under Part VII of the Land Act of 1895. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States of America.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands office, Honolulu, or at the offices of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, and J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii.

EDWARD S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu, Oahu, Public Land Office, December 16th, 1902.

2445—Dec. 19, 23, 26.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT—TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Amy Josephine French, Libellant, vs. Towneyle Thorndyke French, Libellee.—Term. Summons.—Libel for Divorce.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy:

You are commanded to summon Towneyle Thorndyke French, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Amy Josephine French, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the terms of her annexed Libel for Divorce. And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, this 8th day of October, 1902.

(Sig.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons in said cause, and it is hereby certified that said cause was continued to the February, 1903, Term of said Court and that in the meanwhile publication of said summons be made according to law. Witness my hand this 25th day of November, 1902.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judiciary Department, 2439—61F.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Franc Robbins Winslow vs. Henry E. Winslow.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy:

You are commanded to summon Henry E. Winslow, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Franc Robbins Winslow, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the terms of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Abram S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu this 13th day of May, 1902.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Oahu, as I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next February, A. D. 1903, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

2441—Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26 Jan. 2, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale in that certain mortgage, dated September 30th 1897, made by Meleanea Davis and William A. Davis of Waialea, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, and Ilama (K) of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory aforesaid, mortgagors to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu, mortgage, and recorded in book 174 on pages 123-125 in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction in front of the Circuit Court House in the town of Kailua, Hawaii, T. H. on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of a portion of Grant No. 1601 of Kanehahua, situate in Maunaloa, North Kona, and being the property formerly leased to W. Akau (Ch) to

nolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered and conveyed by said mortgage consists of those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows: 1st. All of the undivided two-thirds interest of said mortgagors in Royal Patent (Gr.) 1586 to Preston Cummings, containing an area of 1371 acres in Waialea, South Kona, Hawaii.

2nd. All of those premises described in Royal Patent 5304, Kuleana 10,389, to Nuhl, containing 4.25 acres, and situate in Keala 2, South Kona, Hawaii, and conveyed to said Meleanea Davis by deed of Henry Smith, Commissioner, recorded in Liber 172 pages 265-266, records of said Registrar's Office.

Terms: United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Dated Honolulu, December 15, 1902. WM. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE, Mortgagee.

2445—Dec. 19, 26, Jan. 2, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated May 25, 1899, made by W. M. Kalaiwaa of Kahului, N. Kona, Hawaii, mortgagor, to the Kona Trading Company of Kailua, mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry office of Oahu, in book 182 on pages 357-358, the said mortgage, the Kona Trading Company, intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction in front of the Circuit Court House in the town of Kailua, Hawaii, T. H., on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of a part or parcel of land situate at Kealahou, North Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 20 acres more or less and being Lot No. 8 of the homesteads there situate, together with the buildings, appurtenances, etc., to the said property belonging. Terms cash, deed at purchaser's expense.

For further particulars apply to Kona Trading Company, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Dated December —, 1902.

KONA TRADING COMPANY, Mortgagees. G. F. Maydwell, Kailua, Hawaii, Attorney for Mortgagee.

2445—Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale in that certain mortgage, dated November 1st, 1899, made by Jesse Makainai of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu, mortgagee, and recorded in Liber 199 on pages 265-267 in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, Territory aforesaid, on Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered and conveyed by said mortgage consists of those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

1 Four lots in Kalihi being Ap. 1 and 13 of R. P. 3280 to Kekuewa and Lots 10 and 14 of R. P. 3806 to Pomakelani and Ap. 1 of R. P. 1502 on L. C. A. 1540 to Kahuku, making in all 6.80 acres.

2 Premises covered by R. P. 3286 to Mahoe in said Kalihi covering 2.02 acres.

3 A parcel of land in said Kalihi, being a portion of premises covered by R. P. 681 on L. C. A. 1204 to Kahola, covering .70 of an acre.

4 One lot in the Kekio Tract adjoining Kapiolani Park in said Waikiki, and also the houses and other structures upon the said premises in Kalihi, and the said premises in Kekio, and any other part of the said property with the